

GORENSTEIN INJECTIVE FILTRATIONS OVER COHEN-MACAULAY RINGS WITH DUALIZING MODULES

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ABSTRACT. Over a noetherian ring, it is a classic result of Matlis that injective modules admit direct sum decompositions into injective hulls of quotients by prime ideals. We show that over a Cohen-Macaulay ring admitting a dualizing module, Gorenstein injective modules admit similar filtrations. We also investigate Tor-modules of Gorenstein injective modules over such rings. This extends work of Enochs and Huang over Gorenstein rings.

Furthermore, we give examples showing the following: (1) the class of Gorenstein injective R -modules need not be closed under tensor products, even when R is local and artinian; (2) the class of Gorenstein injective R -modules need not be closed under torsion products, even when R is a local, complete hypersurface; and (3) the filtrations given in our main theorem do not yield direct sum decompositions, even when R is a local, complete hypersurface.

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper, let R be a commutative noetherian ring with identity.

In the classic paper [19], Matlis shows that injective modules over noetherian rings have direct sum decompositions into injective hulls of the form $E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$, where \mathfrak{p} is prime. Our goal is to prove a similar result for Gorenstein injective modules. Recall that an R -module G is *Gorenstein injective* (or *G -injective*, for short) if it is the image of some map in a complete injective resolution; that is, if there exists an exact sequence of injective R -modules

$$E = \cdots \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow E^0 \rightarrow E^1 \rightarrow \cdots$$

such that $\mathrm{Hom}_R(E, I)$ is exact for all injective R -modules I and $G \cong \mathrm{Im}(E_0 \rightarrow E^0)$.

In [6], Enochs and Huang make the first progress on the above-stated goal. They prove that over a Gorenstein ring of finite Krull dimension, Gorenstein injective modules admit filtrations such that subsequent quotients decompose as direct sums indexed by prime ideals of fixed height. They use this result to show that the class of Gorenstein injective modules is closed under tensor products over such rings.

In this paper, we answer the question posed in [6, Remark 3.2] and extend the results of Enochs and Huang to Cohen-Macaulay rings admitting a *dualizing module*; that is, a finitely-generated R -module D of finite injective dimension such that the homothety map $\chi_D^R : R \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(D, D)$ is an isomorphism and we have

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$\text{Ext}_R^i(D, D) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$; see Fact 2.3. Specifically, we prove the following result in Theorem 4.2 below.

Theorem A. *Let R be a d -dimensional Cohen-Macaulay ring with a dualizing module D . If G is a Gorenstein injective R -module, then G has a filtration*

$$0 = G_{d+1} \subseteq G_d \subseteq \cdots \subseteq G_1 \subseteq G_0 = G$$

such that each submodule G_k and each quotient $G_k/G_{k+1} \cong \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})=k} G_{(\mathfrak{p})}$ is Gorenstein injective and each module $G_{(\mathfrak{p})} := \text{Tor}_k^R(\text{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G)$ is Gorenstein injective and satisfies $t(\mathfrak{p})$; see Definition 2.10. Moreover, this filtration and the direct sum compositions of the factors are unique and functorial.

From this, one might expect us to follow Enochs and Huang's lead by proving that the class of Gorenstein injective modules is closed under tensor products in our setting. However, Example 5.1 below shows that this is not the case for non-Gorenstein rings. Furthermore, Example 5.2 shows that the class of Gorenstein injective modules is not closed under Tor-modules, even when R is a local, complete hypersurface, addressing [6, Remark 4.2]. In addition, we show in Example 5.3 that the filtration from Theorem A does not give a direct sum decomposition, as one might expect given Matlis' result, even when R is a local, complete hypersurface.

In contrast with Example 5.1, though, we prove the following result in Theorem 6.5. It says that, under suitable hypotheses, the class of Gorenstein injective modules is closed under tensor products.

Theorem B. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D . Assume that R is generically Gorenstein. If G and H are Gorenstein injective R -modules, then $G \otimes_R H$ is also Gorenstein injective.*

We conclude this introduction by summarizing the organization of this paper. Section 2 contains background information, and Section 3 consists of technical results central to our main proofs. Section 4 contains the proof of Theorem A, and some consequences. Section 5 consists of the aforementioned examples. The paper concludes with Section 6 which gives a more general version of Theorem A, in addition to the proof of Theorem B.

2. FOUNDATIONAL NOTIONS

We begin with a definition due to Foxby [10], generalizing Grothendieck's notion of a dualizing module from [13], and introduced independently by Golod [12] and Vasconcelos [25].

Definition 2.1. A finitely-generated R -module C is *semidualizing* if the homothety map $\chi_C^R : R \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(C, C)$ is an isomorphism, and $\text{Ext}_R^i(C, C) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$.

Assumption 2.2. We assume for the remainder of this section that C is a semidualizing R -module.

Fact 2.3. The ring R always has a semidualizing module, namely, the R -module R . By definition, a dualizing module is a semidualizing module of finite injective dimension. Not every ring has a dualizing module: R has a dualizing module if and only if it is Cohen-Macaulay and a homomorphic image of a Gorenstein ring with finite Krull dimension; see [10, 21, 24]. The proof of one implication uses

Nagata's "idealization" of D (a.k.a., the "trivial extension" of R by D). As we use this construction in the sequel, we describe it here.

Let M be a finitely-generated R -module. Endow the direct sum $R \oplus M$ with the following binary product: $(r, m)(s, n) := (rs, rn + sm)$. This makes $R \oplus M$ into a commutative noetherian ring with identity $(1, 0)$, which we denote $R \ltimes M$. Note that the natural epimorphism $R \ltimes M \rightarrow R$ is a ring homomorphism. In particular, every R module has the structure of an $R \ltimes M$ -module. It is shown in [10, 21] that if D is dualizing for R , then $R \ltimes D$ is Gorenstein.

Note that if C is semidualizing for R and D is dualizing for R , then $\text{Hom}_R(C, D)$ is semidualizing for R ; see, e.g., [25, 4.11].

Next, we have the central objects of study in this paper. In the case $C = R$, they were introduced by Enochs and Jenda [8]. The general definition is due to Holm and Jørgensen [15].

Definition 2.4. A complete $\mathcal{I}_C\mathcal{I}$ -resolution is an exact sequence X of the form

$$\cdots \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(C, I_1) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(C, I_0) \xrightarrow{\partial} I^0 \rightarrow I^1 \rightarrow \cdots$$

such that I_j and I^j are injective for all j , and such that $\text{Hom}_R(\text{Hom}_R(C, J), X)$ is exact for each injective R -module J . An R -module G is *C -Gorenstein injective* if it has a complete $\mathcal{I}_C\mathcal{I}$ -resolution; that is, if there is a complete $\mathcal{I}_C\mathcal{I}$ -resolution as above such that $G \cong \text{Im}(\partial)$. Note that in the case $C = R$, these are the already-defined complete injective resolution and Gorenstein injective module.

The *C -Gorenstein injective dimension* of an R -module M , denoted $C\text{-Gid}_R(M)$, is the length n of the shortest resolution

$$0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow G^0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow G^n \rightarrow 0$$

of M by C -Gorenstein injective modules, if such a bounded resolution exists. If no such resolution exists, then $C\text{-Gid}_R(M) = \infty$. In the case $C = R$, we write $\text{Gid}_R(M)$ instead of $R\text{-Gid}_R(M)$.

Example 2.5. If I is an injective R -module, then I and $\text{Hom}_R(C, I)$ are C -Gorenstein injective over R .

The following fact shows the deep connection between the case $C = R$ and the general case.

Fact 2.6 ([15, 2.13(1) and 2.16]). An R -module G is C -Gorenstein injective over R if and only if it is Gorenstein injective over $R \ltimes C$; see Fact 2.3. Moreover, one has $C\text{-Gid}_R(M) = \text{Gid}_{R \ltimes C}(M)$ for each R -module M . (See also [1].)

Next, we note some useful consequences of Fact 2.6 and [14].

Lemma 2.7. Let M be an R -module such that $C\text{-Gid}_R(M) < \infty$.

- (a) One has $C\text{-Gid}_R(M) \leq \dim(R)$.
- (b) If there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow G_{\dim(R)} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

such that each G_i is C -Gorenstein injective over R , then M is C -Gorenstein injective as well.

Proof. (a) This is by Fact 2.6 and [14, Theorem 2.29], as follows:

$$C\text{-Gid}_R(M) = \text{Gid}_{R \ltimes C}(M) \leq \dim(R \ltimes C) = \dim(R).$$

See also, e.g., [5, 1.4 and 3.3].

(b) From the given exact sequence, Fact 2.6 implies that

$$\text{Gid}_{R \ltimes C}(N) = C\text{-Gid}_R(N) < \infty$$

so $\text{Gid}_{R \ltimes C}(N) \leq \dim(R)$ by part (a). Using [14, Theorem 2.22], we conclude that M is Gorenstein injective over $R \ltimes C$, so M is C -Gorenstein injective over R by Fact 2.6. \square

The following class originates in [10]. It is incredibly useful for studying the above homological dimensions, because of Fact 2.9.

Definition 2.8. The *Bass class* $\mathcal{B}_C(R)$ consists of all R -modules M such that the evaluation map $C \otimes_R \text{Hom}_R(C, M) \rightarrow M$ is an isomorphism, and $\text{Ext}_R^i(C, M) = 0 = \text{Tor}_i^R(C, \text{Hom}_R(C, M))$ for all $i \geq 1$. We write \mathcal{B}_C for this class if the ring R is understood.

Fact 2.9. From [16, Corollary 6.3], we know that \mathcal{B}_C has the “two-of-three” property for short exact sequences of R -modules; that is, given an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow M_3 \rightarrow 0$ of R -modules, if two of the M_i are in \mathcal{B}_C , then so is the third M_i .

Assume that R has a dualizing module D . Then an R -module M has finite C -Gorenstein injective dimension if and only if it is in $\mathcal{B}_{\text{Hom}_R(C, D)}$ by [15, Theorem 4.6(2)]. In particular, one has $\text{Gid}_R(M) < \infty$ if and only if $M \in \mathcal{B}_D$; see also [5, Theorem 4.1].

The next notion is convenient for this investigation.

Definition 2.10. Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$. We say an R -module S has property $t(\mathfrak{p})$ if

- (a) for each $r \in R \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ the map $S \xrightarrow{r} S$ is an isomorphism; and
- (b) for each $x \in S$ we have $\mathfrak{p}^m x = 0$ for some $m \geq 1$. (In this case, we say that x is *locally nilpotent* on S .)

In particular, the R -module $\kappa(\mathfrak{p}) := R_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and the injective hull $E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$ both satisfy $t(\mathfrak{p})$; see [19, Lemma 3.2].

We continue with a brief discussion of local cohomology [13].

Definition 2.11. Let \mathfrak{a} be an ideal of R , and let N be an R -module. The \mathfrak{a} -*torsion submodule* of N is defined as $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(N) := \{n \in N \mid \mathfrak{a}^m n = 0 \text{ for } m \gg 0\}$. The i th *local cohomology module* of N is $H_{\mathfrak{a}}^i(N) := H^i(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(J))$ where J is an injective resolution of N .

Fact 2.12. Let \mathfrak{a} be an ideal of R , and let N be an R -module. It is straightforward to show that the operation $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{a}}(-)$ is a left-exact covariant functor. If an R -module N satisfies $t(\mathfrak{q})$ for some \mathfrak{q} , then one has

$$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}(N_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{q} \\ N & \text{if } \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q}. \end{cases}$$

In particular, we have

$$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}(E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{q} \\ E_R(R/\mathfrak{q}) & \text{if } \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q}. \end{cases}$$

The last definition of this section is due to Foxby [11].

Definition 2.13. The *small support* of an R -module M is

$$\text{supp}_R(M) := \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R) \mid \text{Tor}_i^R(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}), M) \neq 0 \text{ for some } i\}.$$

Fact 2.14. Let M be an R -module with minimal injective resolution J . Then $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{supp}_R(M)$ if and only if $E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$ is a summand of J^i for some i ; see [11, Remark 2.9]. Also, we have $M \neq 0$ if and only if $\text{supp}_R(M) \neq \emptyset$, by [11, Lemma 2.6]. Given a second R -module N , we have $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) \neq 0$ for some i if and only if $\text{supp}_R(M) \cap \text{supp}_R(N) \neq \emptyset$, by [11, Proposition 2.7].

The next lemma is implicit in [6].

Lemma 2.15. Let M and N be R -modules, and let $\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(R)$ such that $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{q}$. If M satisfies $t(\mathfrak{p})$ and N satisfies $t(\mathfrak{q})$, then $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) = 0$ for all i .

Proof. Assume without loss of generality that $\mathfrak{p} \not\subseteq \mathfrak{q}$, and let $x \in \mathfrak{p} \setminus \mathfrak{q}$. It follows that x is locally nilpotent on M and the map $N \xrightarrow{x} N$ is an isomorphism. From this, it is straightforward to show that x is locally nilpotent on $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N)$ and that the map $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) \xrightarrow{x^n} \text{Tor}_i^R(M, N)$ is an isomorphism for each $n \geq 1$. It follows readily that $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) = 0$. \square

Remark 2.16. In the setting of Lemma 2.15, we may not have $\text{Ext}_R^i(M, N) = 0$. Indeed, assume that (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is local and non-artinian. Then there is a prime $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{m}$ in $\text{Spec}(R)$. The modules $M = E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$ and $N = E_R(R/\mathfrak{m})$ satisfy $t(\mathfrak{p})$ and $t(\mathfrak{m})$, respectively, but we have $\text{Hom}_R(M, N) \neq 0$ since N is faithfully injective and $M \neq 0$.

Lemma 2.17. Let M be a non-zero R -module, and let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$. If M satisfies $t(\mathfrak{p})$, then $\text{supp}_R(M) = \{\mathfrak{p}\}$.

Proof. Fact 2.14 implies that $\text{supp}_R(M) \neq \emptyset$, so it suffices to show that $\text{supp}_R(M) \subseteq \{\mathfrak{p}\}$. Let $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(R)$ such that $\mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{q}$; it suffices to show that $\mathfrak{q} \notin \text{supp}_R(M)$; that is, that $\text{Tor}_i^R(\kappa(\mathfrak{q}), M) = 0$ for all i . Since $\kappa(\mathfrak{q})$ satisfies $t(\mathfrak{q})$, this follows from Lemma 2.15. \square

3. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

This section consists of useful results about tensor products and Tor-modules for the proofs of our main theorems. (Note that special cases of some of these results can be found in [22].) For the first two results, recall the following. For $i \geq 0$, the ring R is (S_i) if $\text{depth}(R_{\mathfrak{p}}) \geq \min(\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}), i)$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$. In particular, if R is (S_1) , then the associated primes of R are all minimal. Since R is Cohen-Macaulay if and only if it is (S_i) for all $i \geq 0$, the next two results hold in particular if R is Cohen-Macaulay.

Lemma 3.1. Let R be (S_1) . If \mathfrak{p} is a prime ideal of R such that $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \geq 1$ and T is an R -module with property $t(\mathfrak{p})$, then for any Gorenstein injective R -module G we have $G \otimes_R T = 0$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$ such that $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \geq 1$. Since R is (S_1) , we have $\text{Ass}(R) = \text{Min}(R)$. Prime avoidance provides an R -regular element $r \in \mathfrak{p}$. Then $\text{pd}_R(R/(r)) = 1$ with free resolution

$$0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{r} R \rightarrow R/(r) \rightarrow 0.$$

By [7, Lemma 1.3] we have the vanishing $\text{Ext}_R^1(R/(r), G) = 0$, so the sequence

$$\text{Hom}_R(R, G) \xrightarrow{r} \text{Hom}_R(R, G) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact, and hence the map $G \xrightarrow{r^n} G$ is a surjection for all $n \geq 1$.

To show that $G \otimes_R T = 0$, it suffices to show that for $x \in G$ and $y \in T$, one has $x \otimes y = 0$. Choose $n \geq 1$ such that $r^n y = 0$. The previous paragraph gives an element $x' \in G$ such that $r^n x' = x$, so

$$x \otimes y = (r^n x') \otimes y = x' \otimes (r^n y) = 0$$

as desired. \square

Lemma 3.2. *Let R be (S_1) and let D be a finitely-generated R -module. If $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$ such that $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \geq 1$, then for any Gorenstein injective R -module G we have $\text{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})) \otimes_R G = 0$.*

Proof. Since D is finitely generated and $E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$ has property $t(\mathfrak{p})$, we conclude that $\text{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))$ also has property $t(\mathfrak{p})$. Thus, the desired vanishing follows from Lemma 3.1. \square

We use the next lemma to compute certain Tor-modules below.

Lemma 3.3. *Let R be a d -dimensional Cohen-Macaulay ring with a dualizing module D , and let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$. If J is the minimal injective resolution of D over R , then $\text{Hom}_R(J, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))$ is a flat resolution (over R and over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$) of $\text{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})) \cong \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(D_{\mathfrak{p}}, E_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{p})))$. Furthermore, there is an inequality $\text{fd}_R(\text{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))) \leq \text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$.*

Proof. Consider the augmented minimal injective resolution

$${}^+J := 0 \rightarrow D \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q})=0} E(R/\mathfrak{q}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q})=1} E(R/\mathfrak{q}) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q})=d} E(R/\mathfrak{q}) \rightarrow 0$$

of D . Since $\text{Hom}_R(E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}), E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})) \neq 0$ if and only if $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \mathfrak{q}$ by [9, Theorem 3.3.8(5)] and $\mathfrak{q} \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}$ for $\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q}) > \text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$, we have the following exact sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}({}^+J, E(R/\mathfrak{p})) &= 0 \rightarrow \prod_{\substack{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q})= \\ \text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})}} \text{Hom}(E(R/\mathfrak{q}), E(R/\mathfrak{p})) \rightarrow \cdots \\ &\cdots \rightarrow \prod_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q})=0} \text{Hom}(E(R/\mathfrak{q}), E(R/\mathfrak{p})) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(D, E(R/\mathfrak{p})) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since R is noetherian and each $\text{Hom}_R(E_R(R/\mathfrak{q}), E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))$ is flat, we conclude that $\text{Hom}_R(J, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))$ is a flat resolution of $\text{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))$. It follows immediately that $\text{fd}_R(\text{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))) \leq \text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$.

For any $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(R)$ we have the isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_R(E_R(R/\mathfrak{q}), E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})) &\cong \text{Hom}_R(E_R(R/\mathfrak{q}), \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(R_{\mathfrak{p}}, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(R_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_R E_R(R/\mathfrak{q}), E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})_{\mathfrak{p}}, E_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}))) \end{aligned}$$

that follow from standard localization properties and the isomorphism $E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}) \cong E_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}))$, as in [20, Theorem 18.4]. As $E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})$ is injective over R , the module $E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is injective over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ by [9, Proposition 3.3.2]. We conclude that

$\mathrm{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})_{\mathfrak{p}}, E_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{p})))$ is flat over R and over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Similarly, one has

$$\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(D_{\mathfrak{p}}, E_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{p})))$$

and $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a dualizing $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module with minimal injective resolution $J_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Thus, we have $\mathrm{Hom}_R(J, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(J_{\mathfrak{p}}, E_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{p})))$, and this complex is a flat resolution of $\mathrm{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(D_{\mathfrak{p}}, E_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{p})))$ over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. \square

The next few results give useful descriptions of certain Tor-modules.

Proposition 3.4. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay ring with a dualizing module D , and let $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ with $h = \mathrm{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$. Given an R -module M , for all k we have*

$$\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), M) \cong H_{\mathfrak{p}}^{h-k}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong H_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{h-k}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}).$$

Proof. Assume first that R is local with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{p}$, and set $E = E_R(R/\mathfrak{m})$. Let $x_1, \dots, x_h \in \mathfrak{m}$ be a system of parameters for R . Recall that the ‘‘Cech complex’’

$$C = 0 \rightarrow R \rightarrow \bigoplus_i R_{x_i} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i < j} R_{x_i x_j} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow R_{x_1 \cdots x_h} \rightarrow 0$$

concentrated in cohomological degrees 0 to h , computes the local cohomology of R ; see, e.g. [2, Section 3.5]. Grothendieck’s Local Duality Theorem [2, Theorem 3.5.8] implies that $D^{\vee} \cong H_{\mathfrak{m}}^h(R)$ and $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(R) = 0$ for all $i \neq h$. In other words, by shifting C to homological degrees 0 to h , we obtain a flat resolution F of D^{\vee} . It follows that $\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E), M) \cong H_k(F \otimes_R M)$. Note that we have

$$F \otimes_R M \cong 0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow \bigoplus_i M_{x_i} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i < j} M_{x_i x_j} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow M_{x_1 \cdots x_d} \rightarrow 0.$$

We conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), M) &\cong H_k(F \otimes_R M) \\ &\cong H_{k-h}(C \otimes_R M) \\ &\cong H^{h-k}(C \otimes_R M) \\ &\cong H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{h-k}(M) \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

For the general case, let J be an injective resolution of D over R . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), M) &\cong H_k(\mathrm{Hom}(J, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})) \otimes_R M) \\ &\cong H_k(\mathrm{Hom}_R(J, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})) \otimes_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}} M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Tor}_k^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Tor}_k^{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\mathrm{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(D_{\mathfrak{p}}, E_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}))), M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ &\cong H_{\mathfrak{p}}^{h-k}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \\ &\cong H_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{h-k}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \end{aligned}$$

where the fifth isomorphism is from the local case, and the last isomorphism is standard. \square

In light of Proposition 3.4, the next few results also yield isomorphisms and vanishing for modules of the form $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^i(M_{\mathfrak{p}})$ and $H_{\mathfrak{p}R_{\mathfrak{p}}}^i(M_{\mathfrak{p}})$.

Proposition 3.5. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D , and let $\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{q} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R)$. Then we have*

$$\operatorname{Tor}_k^R(\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \mathfrak{p} \neq \mathfrak{q} \text{ or if } k \neq \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \\ E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}) & \text{if } \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \text{ and } k = \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}). \end{cases}$$

Proof. Proposition 3.4 shows that we may assume without loss of generality that R is local and $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{m}$ is the unique maximal ideal. Set $d := \dim(R) = \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$.

If $\mathfrak{m} \neq \mathfrak{q}$, then the desired vanishing is from Lemma 2.15, since $E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})$ satisfies $t(\mathfrak{q})$ and $\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))$ satisfies $t(\mathfrak{p})$. Thus, we assume that $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{m}$, and set $E := E_R(R/\mathfrak{m})$. From Proposition 3.4, we have the first isomorphism in the next sequence.

$$\operatorname{Tor}_k^R(\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E), E) \cong H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{d-k}(E) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } d - k \neq 0, \text{ i.e., } k \neq \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \\ E & \text{if } d - k = 0, \text{ i.e., } k = \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \end{cases}$$

The second step follows from the fact that E is \mathfrak{m} -torsion and injective. \square

Proposition 3.6. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D , and let $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R)$. Then for each injective R -module E , there is a set $\mu_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that*

$$\operatorname{Tor}_k^R(\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), E) \cong \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k \neq \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \\ E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})^{(\mu_{\mathfrak{p}})} & \text{if } k = \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}). \end{cases}$$

Proof. Recall that we may express E as a direct sum $E \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q}} E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})^{(\mu_{\mathfrak{q}})}$ indexed over $\operatorname{Spec}(R)$; since $\operatorname{Tor}_k^R(-, \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q}} E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})^{(\mu_{\mathfrak{q}})}) \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q}} \operatorname{Tor}_k^R(-, E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})^{(\mu_{\mathfrak{q}})})$, the desired result follows from Proposition 3.5. \square

Corollary 3.7. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D . If E and E' are injective R -modules, then $\operatorname{Tor}_i^R(\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E'), E)$ is injective for all $i \geq 0$.*

Proof. Since D is finitely generated over R , it suffices to show that the R -module $\operatorname{Tor}_i^R(\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), E_R(R/\mathfrak{q}))$ is injective for all prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{q}$ and for all $i \geq 0$. The result in this case follows from Proposition 3.6. \square

The next result generalizes the vanishing part of Proposition 3.6.

Proposition 3.8. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D , and let $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R)$. Then for any Gorenstein injective R -module G we have*

$$\operatorname{Tor}_k^R(\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G) = 0$$

for all $k \neq \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$.

Proof. We have by Lemma 3.3 that $\operatorname{fd}_R(\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))) \leq \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$, so for $k > \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$ we have the vanishing $\operatorname{Tor}_k^R(\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G) = 0$. We show the vanishing when $k < \operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$ by induction on k .

For the base case $k = 0$, we have

$$\operatorname{Tor}_0^R(\operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G) = \operatorname{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})) \otimes_R G = 0$$

by Lemma 3.2 provided that $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{p}) \geq 1$.

For the induction step, observe that there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H \rightarrow E \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$$

for some injective R -module E and Gorenstein injective R -module H . The long exact sequence in the functor $\mathrm{Tor}^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), -)$ gives rise to the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), E) &\rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G) \\ &\rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_{k-1}^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), H) \end{aligned}$$

where, by our induction hypothesis, we have $\mathrm{Tor}_{k-1}^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), H) = 0$ since H is Gorenstein injective. We have $\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), E) = 0$ by Proposition 3.6, so $\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G) = 0$ as desired. \square

Corollary 3.9. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D . Given an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow G' \rightarrow G \rightarrow G'' \rightarrow 0$ of Gorenstein injective R -modules and an injective R -module E , the sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), G') \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), G) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), G'') \rightarrow 0$$

is exact for all $k \geq 0$.

Proof. It suffices to show the result when $E := E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$ for some fixed prime \mathfrak{p} such that $\mathrm{ht} \mathfrak{p} = k$ by Proposition 3.8. Consider part of the long exact sequence in $\mathrm{Tor}^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E), -)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Tor}_{k+1}^R(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), G'') &\rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), G') \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), G) \\ &\rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), G'') \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_{k-1}^R(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), G'). \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 3.8, this sequence is short exact. \square

The next result augments another part of Proposition 3.6.

Proposition 3.10. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D . If G is a Gorenstein injective R -module and E is any injective R -module, then the module $\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E), G)$ is Gorenstein injective for all $k \geq 0$.*

Proof. Since R has a dualizing module, the class of Gorenstein injective R -modules is closed under direct sums by [5, Theorem 6.10]. Thus, it suffices to show the case when $E = E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$ for some prime ideal \mathfrak{p} . Since G is Gorenstein injective, there is an exact sequence $\cdots \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$ such that each E_i is injective (and hence Gorenstein injective) and the kernel K_i of each map is Gorenstein injective. If we split this sequence into short exact sequences $0 \rightarrow K_0 \rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$ and $0 \rightarrow K_i \rightarrow E_i \rightarrow K_{i-1} \rightarrow 0$, we combine the corresponding short exact sequences from Corollary 3.9 to obtain the following exact sequence:

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), E_1) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), E_0) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_k(\mathrm{Hom}(D, E), G) \rightarrow 0$$

Since each $\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E), E_i)$ is injective by Corollary 3.7, we claim that $\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E), G)$ is Gorenstein injective. By Lemma 2.7(b), it suffices to show that each module $\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E), E_i)$ is Gorenstein injective and that we have $\mathrm{Gid}_R(\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E), G)) < \infty$.

To this end, let

$$F := 0 \rightarrow F_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow 0$$

be a flat resolution of $\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E)$, and consider the sequence

$$F \otimes_R G = 0 \rightarrow F_n \otimes_R G \xrightarrow{\partial_n} \cdots \xrightarrow{\partial_1} F_0 \otimes_R G \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that $H_i(F \otimes_R G) = \text{Tor}_i^R(\text{Hom}_R(D, E), G) = 0$ for $i \neq k$. Since $G \in \mathcal{B}_D$ by Fact 2.9, and each F_i is flat, it can be shown that each $F_i \otimes_R G \in \mathcal{B}_D$. Repeated application of the two-of-three property gives that the only possibly non-vanishing homology module of $F \otimes_R G$ is in \mathcal{B}_D ; in other words, $\text{Tor}_k^R(\text{Hom}_R(D, E), G) \in \mathcal{B}_D$. Fact 2.9 gives that $\text{Gid}_R(\text{Tor}_k^R(\text{Hom}_R(D, E), G)) < \infty$. Lastly, note that $\text{Tor}_k^R(\text{Hom}(D, E), E_i)$ is Gorenstein injective by Example 2.5 and Corollary 3.7. \square

We conclude this section with a technical lemma.

Lemma 3.11. *Let M and N be R -modules, and let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$ such that M satisfies $t(\mathfrak{p})$. Let X_1, \dots, X_t be pair-wise disjoint subsets of $\text{Spec}(R)$, and assume that N has a filtration $0 = N_{t+1} \subseteq N_t \subseteq \dots \subseteq N_1 = N$ such that each quotient N_j/N_{j+1} decomposes as $N_j/N_{j+1} \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in X_j} N_{j,\mathfrak{q}}$ where $N_{j,\mathfrak{q}}$ satisfies $t(\mathfrak{q})$.*

- (a) *If $\mathfrak{p} \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^t X_j$, then $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) = 0$ for all i .*
- (b) *If $\mathfrak{p} \in X_j$ for some j , then $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_{j,\mathfrak{p}})$ for all i .*
- (c) *One has $\text{supp}_R(N) = \{\mathfrak{q} \in \bigcup_{j=1}^t X_j \mid N_{j,\mathfrak{q}} \neq 0\}$.*

Proof. (a) We argue by induction on t .

Base case: $t = 1$. Our assumption implies that $N = N_1 \cong N_1/N_2 \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in X_1} N_{1,\mathfrak{q}}$. Thus, by Lemma 2.15 we have

$$\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in X_1} \text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_{1,\mathfrak{q}}) = 0.$$

Induction step: $t > 1$. The module N_2 satisfies the induction hypothesis, so we have $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_2) = 0$ for all i . The module N/N_2 satisfies the base case, so we have $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N/N_2) = 0$ for all i . From the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow N \rightarrow N/N_2 \rightarrow 0$, the long exact sequence in $\text{Tor}^R(M, -)$ shows that $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) = 0$ for all i . (Note that this does not use the fact that the sets X_j are pair-wise disjoint.)

(b) Consider the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow N_{j+1} \rightarrow N_j \rightarrow N_j/N_{j+1} \rightarrow 0$. Part (a) shows that $\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_{j+1}) = 0$ for all i , so the long exact sequence in $\text{Tor}^R(M, -)$ provides isomorphisms

$$\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_j) \cong \text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_j/N_{j+1})$$

for all i . Similarly, using the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow N_j \rightarrow N \rightarrow N/N_j \rightarrow 0$, we conclude that

$$\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_j) \cong \text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_j/N_{j+1})$$

for all i . Now, from the direct sum decomposition $N_j/N_{j+1} \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in X_j} N_{j,\mathfrak{q}}$ we have

$$\text{Tor}_i^R(M, N) \cong \text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_j/N_{j+1}) \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \in X_j} \text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_{j,\mathfrak{q}}) \cong \text{Tor}_i^R(M, N_{j,\mathfrak{p}})$$

where the last isomorphism follows from Lemma 2.15.

(c) For one containment, let $\mathfrak{p} \in \{\mathfrak{q} \in \bigcup_{j=1}^t X_j \mid N_{j,\mathfrak{q}} \neq 0\}$. From part (b), we have the next isomorphism

$$\text{Tor}_i^R(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}), N) \cong \text{Tor}_i^R(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}), N_{j,\mathfrak{p}}) \tag{3.11.1}$$

for all i . From Lemma 2.17, we have $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{supp}_R(N_{j,\mathfrak{p}})$; hence, the second Tor-module in (3.11.1) is non-zero for some i . This implies that $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{supp}_R(N)$.

For the reverse containment, let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R) \setminus \{\mathfrak{q} \in \bigcup_{j=1}^t X_j \mid N_{j,\mathfrak{q}} \neq 0\}$. If we have $\mathfrak{p} \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^t X_j$, then part (a) shows that $\text{Tor}_i^R(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}), N) = 0$ for all i , so $\mathfrak{p} \notin$

$\text{supp}_R(N)$. Thus, we assume that $\mathfrak{p} \in \bigcup_{j=1}^t X_j$. Then we must have $N_{j,\mathfrak{p}} = 0$, so the logic of the preceding paragraph implies that $\text{Tor}_i^R(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}), N) \cong \text{Tor}_i^R(\kappa(\mathfrak{p}), N_{j,\mathfrak{p}}) = 0$ for all i ; that is, $\mathfrak{p} \notin \text{supp}_R(N)$. \square

4. FILTRATIONS FOR GORENSTEIN INJECTIVE MODULES

We begin this section with some convenient notation.

Notation 4.1. Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D , and let G be a Gorenstein injective R -module. For each prime $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$, set

$$G_{(\mathfrak{p})} := \text{Tor}_k^R(\text{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G) \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}(G_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

where $k = \text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})$; see Proposition 3.4. Note that $G_{(\mathfrak{p})}$ is Gorenstein injective by Proposition 3.10.

The next result is Theorem A from the introduction, which generalizes [6, Theorem 3.1].

Theorem 4.2. *Let R be a d -dimensional Cohen-Macaulay ring with a dualizing module D . If G is a Gorenstein injective R -module, then G has a filtration*

$$0 = G_{d+1} \subseteq G_d \subseteq \cdots \subseteq G_1 \subseteq G_0 = G$$

such that each submodule G_k and each quotient $G_k/G_{k+1} \cong \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})=k} G_{(\mathfrak{p})}$ is Gorenstein injective and each module $G_{(\mathfrak{p})}$ is Gorenstein injective and satisfies $t(\mathfrak{p})$. Moreover, this filtration and the direct sum compositions of the factors are unique and functorial.

Proof. We use a spectral sequence argument like the proof of [6, Theorem 3.1]. Let

$$^+J := 0 \rightarrow D \rightarrow J^0 \rightarrow J^1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow J^d \rightarrow 0$$

be the minimal injective resolution of D , where $J^i := \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})=i} E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$. We have the exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}(D, ^+J) = 0 \rightarrow R \rightarrow \text{Hom}(D, J^0) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(D, J^1) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \text{Hom}(D, J^d) \rightarrow 0$$

since $\text{Hom}_R(D, D) \cong R$ and $\text{Ext}_R^i(D, D) = 0$ for $i \geq 1$. Let $P^+ := \cdots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$ be a projective resolution of G , and form the following double complex.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(D, J^0) \otimes P_0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(D, J^1) \otimes P_0 & \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(D, J^d) \otimes P_0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(D, J^0) \otimes P_1 & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(D, J^1) \otimes P_1 & \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(D, J^d) \otimes P_1 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \end{array}$$

We index this complex such that $\text{Hom}_R(D, J^i) \otimes_R P_j$ has index $(-i, j)$. When we first compute horizontal homology, to find the E^1 page of the spectral sequence, we obtain modules of the form

$$H_i(\text{Hom}_R(D, J) \otimes_R P_j) \cong H_i(\text{Hom}_R(D, J)) \otimes_R P_j$$

since each P_j is flat. We hence have

$$H_i(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, J) \otimes_R P_j) \cong \begin{cases} R \otimes_R P_j \cong P_j & \text{if } i = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

When we compute vertical homology on the E^1 -page, to find the E^2 -page of the spectral sequence, we obtain G in the $(0, 0)$ index and 0 elsewhere.

When we instead first compute vertical homology of our double complex, we obtain modules $H_j(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, J^i) \otimes_R P) = \mathrm{Tor}_j^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, J^i), G)$. Since $J^i = \bigoplus_{\mathrm{ht}(\mathfrak{p})=i} E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$, Proposition 3.6 gives that $\mathrm{Tor}_j^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, J^i), G) = 0$ unless $i = j$. Thus, the E^1 page of this spectral sequence is concentrated on a diagonal. When we compute horizontal homology here (to find the E^2 -page of the spectral sequence), we obtain modules $\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, J^k), G)$ in the $(-k, k)$ index and 0 elsewhere.

This means that G has a filtration $0 = G_{d+1} \subseteq G_d \subseteq \cdots \subseteq G_1 \subseteq G_0 = G$ such that $G_k/G_{k+1} \cong \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, J^k), G)$ for $0 \leq k \leq d$. Lemma 3.10 gives that each of these quotients is Gorenstein injective. In particular, the module $G_d \cong G_d/G_{d+1}$ is Gorenstein injective. Since the same is true of G_{d-1}/G_d , the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow G_d \rightarrow G_{d-1} \rightarrow G_{d-1}/G_d \rightarrow 0$ shows that G_{d-1} is Gorenstein injective. Working our way up the filtration in a similar manner, we conclude that each module G_k is Gorenstein injective as well.

Since $J^k = \bigoplus_{\mathrm{ht}(\mathfrak{p})=k} E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})$ for each k , there is a natural isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, J^k), G) \cong \bigoplus_{\mathrm{ht}(\mathfrak{p})=k} \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G).$$

Since we have shown that $\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p}))$ has property $t(\mathfrak{p})$, it follows that $\mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G)$ has property $t(\mathfrak{p})$ as well. Again, Lemma 3.10 implies that each module $G_{(\mathfrak{p})} = \mathrm{Tor}_k^R(\mathrm{Hom}_R(D, E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})), G)$ is Gorenstein injective.

The uniqueness and functoriality of the filtrations and decompositions are established exactly as in the proof of [6, Theorem 3.1]. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D , and let G be a Gorenstein injective R -module. Then $\mathrm{supp}_R(G) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \mathrm{Spec}(R) \mid G_{(\mathfrak{p})} \neq 0\}$.*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 3.11(c) since $G_{(\mathfrak{p})}$ satisfies $t(\mathfrak{p})$. \square

Remark 4.4. If I is an injective module, then the above result partially recovers Matlis' decomposition $I \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p}} E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})^{(\mu_{\mathfrak{p}})}$. Indeed, since I is injective, each summand $I_{(\mathfrak{p})} \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}(I_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is injective and satisfies $t(\mathfrak{p})$. Moreover, given such a decomposition $I \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q}} E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})^{(\mu_{\mathfrak{q}})}$, by Fact 2.12 we must have

$$I_{(\mathfrak{p})} \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q}} \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}(E_R(R/\mathfrak{q})_{\mathfrak{p}})^{(\mu_{\mathfrak{q}})} \cong E_R(R/\mathfrak{p})^{(\mu_{\mathfrak{p}})}.$$

5. EXAMPLES

Given the parallels between our results and those from [6], it would be natural to expect that the class of Gorenstein injective modules is closed under tensor products in our setting. The following example shows that this is not the case for non-Gorenstein rings in general. Moreover, it shows that the ‘‘generically Gorenstein’’ assumption in Theorem B is necessary.

Example 5.1. Let k be a field and set $R := k[X_1, \dots, X_d]/(X_1, \dots, X_d)^2$ with $d \geq 2$. Then R is a local ring with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} := (X_1, \dots, X_d)R$ and residue field k such that $\mathfrak{m}^2 = 0$. In particular, R is “connected”; that is, it is not a proper direct product of rings. Since R is not Gorenstein, we know from [3, Theorem 1.1] that each finitely generated Gorenstein projective R -module is projective; hence, it is free, since R is local. Also, as R is an artinian local ring, it is Cohen-Macaulay with dualizing module $E := E_R(k)$.

Given the specific form of R , we know that E is finitely generated over R by elements x_1^*, \dots, x_d^* subject to the relations $x_i x_j^* = 0$ when $i \neq j$ and such that $x_i x_i^* = x_j x_j^*$ for all i, j . From this, it follows that $\mathfrak{m}(E \otimes_R E) = 0$. Furthermore, Nakayama’s Lemma implies that $E \otimes_R E$ is minimally generated by the d^2 elements of the form $x_i^* \otimes x_j^*$. Thus, we have $E \otimes_R E \cong k^{d^2}$.

Since E is injective over R , it is Gorenstein injective. On the other hand, the tensor product $E \otimes_R E \cong k^{d^2}$ is not Gorenstein injective (in fact, it has infinite Gorenstein injective dimension) as follows. Suppose that $\text{Gid}_R(k^{d^2}) < \infty$. Then $\text{Gid}_R(k^{d^2}) \leq \dim(R) = 0$ by Lemma 2.7(a), so k^{d^2} is Gorenstein injective. It follows that k is Gorenstein injective as well. We conclude from [5, 5.1] that $k \cong \text{Hom}_R(k, E)$ has finite Gorenstein flat dimension, so it is Gorenstein projective by [5, 1.4, 3.1, 3.8]. On the other hand, k is not free over R , so this contradicts the fact that finitely generated Gorenstein projective R -modules must be free.

The next example gives a negative answer to the following question implicit in [6, Remark 4.2]: if R is Gorenstein and G, H are Gorenstein injective, must $\text{Tor}_i^R(G, H)$ be Gorenstein injective for all i ?

Example 5.2. Let k be a field and set $R := k[[X, Y]]/(XY)$ with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} := (X, Y)R$. Also, set $E := E_R(k)$ and $(-)^{\vee} := \text{Hom}_R(-, E)$. The modules R/XR and R/YR are finitely generated and Gorenstein projective. It follows that the duals $G := (R/XR)^{\vee}$ and $H := (R/YR)^{\vee}$ are Gorenstein injective; moreover, they are non-zero since E is faithfully injective. Note that $XG = 0 = YH$. It follows that $\mathfrak{m} \text{Tor}_i^R(G, H) = 0$ for all i . Also, since R/XR and R/YR are finitely generated, and E satisfies $t(\mathfrak{m})$, we conclude that G and H satisfy $t(\mathfrak{m})$ as well.

Lemma 2.17 implies that $\text{supp}_R(G) = \{\mathfrak{m}\} = \text{supp}_R(H)$. Thus, we conclude from Fact 2.14 that $\text{Tor}_i^R(G, H) \neq 0$ for some i . Lemma 3.1 implies that $G \otimes_R H = 0$, so we must have $i \geq 1$ here.

Claim: We have

$$\text{Tor}_i^R(G, H) \cong \begin{cases} k & \text{if } i = 2, 4, 6, \dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (5.2.1)$$

Before proving the claim, we show how it deals with [6, Remark 4.2]. Suppose that $\text{Tor}_2^R(G, H) \cong k$ were Gorenstein injective. We know that finitely generated modules of finite Gorenstein injective dimension must have Gorenstein injective dimension equal to $\text{depth}(R) = 1$, by [18, Corollary 2.5], a contradiction.

Now we prove the claim.

Step 1: We have exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow k \rightarrow H \xrightarrow{X} H \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.2.2)$$

$$0 \rightarrow k \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{Y} G \rightarrow 0. \quad (5.2.3)$$

Indeed, as a k -vector space, E has a basis $\{1, X^{-1}, Y^{-1}, X^{-2}, Y^{-2}, \dots\}$. Write $1 = X^0 = Y^0$. With this basis, the R -module structure on E is given by the following, where $p, q, i, j \geq 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} X^p X^{-i} &= \begin{cases} X^{p-i} & \text{if } p \leq i \\ 0 & \text{if } p > i \end{cases} & Y^q Y^{-j} &= \begin{cases} X^{q-j} & \text{if } q \leq j \\ 0 & \text{if } q > j \end{cases} \\ X^p Y^{-j} &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } p = 0 = j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} & Y^q X^{-i} &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } q = 0 = i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Using the isomorphism

$$H := \text{Hom}_R(R/YR, E) \cong \{\alpha \in E \mid Y\alpha = 0\}$$

it is straightforward to show that H has a k -basis $\{1, X^{-1}, X^{-2}, \dots\}$, with the R -module structure on H determined by the relations above (since we are identifying H with a submodule of E). From this, it follows that the map $H \xrightarrow{X} H$ is onto with kernel given by $k \cdot 1 \cong k$. This establishes the exact sequence (5.2.2); the other one is established by symmetry. This concludes Step 1.

Step 2: We have

$$\text{Tor}_i^R(G, k) \cong \begin{cases} k & \text{if } i \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } i = 0. \end{cases}$$

Indeed, consider the following truncated R -free resolution of k :

$$F := \dots \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} Y & 0 \\ 0 & X \end{pmatrix}} R^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} X & 0 \\ 0 & Y \end{pmatrix}} R^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} Y & 0 \\ 0 & X \end{pmatrix}} R^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} X & Y \end{pmatrix}} R \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $XG = 0$, tensoring with G yields the following complex:

$$G \otimes_R F \cong \dots \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} Y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} G^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Y \end{pmatrix}} G^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} Y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} G^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & Y \end{pmatrix}} G \rightarrow 0.$$

Using the exact sequence (5.2.3), one readily verifies the desired conclusions about $\text{Tor}_i^R(G, k)$ from the above description of $G \otimes_R F$. This concludes Step 2.

Step 3: We verify the claim (hence, concluding the example) by verifying the isomorphisms in (5.2.1). For the case $i = 0$, since G and H satisfy $t(\mathfrak{m})$ we have $G \otimes_R H = 0$ from Lemma 3.1. Next, consider the long exact sequence in $\text{Tor}^R(G, -)$ associated to the short exact sequence (5.2.2). Given the established vanishing $G \otimes_R k = 0 = G \otimes_R H$, this long exact sequence begins as follows:

$$\text{Tor}_1^R(G, H) \xrightarrow[\cong]{X} \text{Tor}_1^R(G, H) \rightarrow 0.$$

The map here is 0 as $XG = 0$. The exactness of this sequence implies $\text{Tor}_1^R(G, H) = 0$. Further in the long exact sequence, for $i \geq 1$, we have the following:

$$\text{Tor}_{i+1}^R(G, H) \xrightarrow{0} \text{Tor}_{i+1}^R(G, H) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_i^R(G, k) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_i^R(G, H) \xrightarrow{0} \text{Tor}_i^R(G, H).$$

In other words, we have the following short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Tor}_{i+1}^R(G, H) \rightarrow k \rightarrow \text{Tor}_i^R(G, H) \rightarrow 0. \quad (5.2.4)$$

As $\text{Tor}_1^R(G, H) = 0$, the sequence (5.2.4) for $i = 1$ implies that $\text{Tor}_2^R(G, H) \cong k$. From this, the sequence for $i = 2$ implies that $\text{Tor}_3^R(G, H) = 0$. The remaining $\text{Tor}_i^R(G, H)$ follow similarly, say, by induction on i .

The next example shows that the filtration from Theorem 4.2 need not yield a direct sum decomposition of G ; that is, we can have $G \not\cong \bigoplus_k G_k/G_{k+1} \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p}} G_{(\mathfrak{p})}$. This is in stark contrast with Matlis' decomposition result for injective modules.

Example 5.3. Let k be a field, and set $R := k[[X, Y]]/(X^2)$ with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} := (X, Y)R$ and $E := E_R(k)$. Set $\mathfrak{q} := (X)R$ and $\overline{R} := R/\mathfrak{q}$ with $\overline{\mathfrak{m}} := \mathfrak{m}\overline{R}$, and note that $\text{Spec}(R) = \{\mathfrak{q}, \mathfrak{m}\}$. Consider the natural inclusion $\overline{R} \subseteq E_R(\overline{R})$, and set $G := E_R(\overline{R})/\overline{R}$.

We claim that G is an indecomposable Gorenstein injective R -module with $G_{(\mathfrak{q})}, G_{(\mathfrak{m})} \neq 0$. Before proving the claim, we note that it immediately implies that we have $G \not\cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p}} G_{(\mathfrak{p})} \cong \bigoplus_k G_k/G_{k+1}$. Now we prove the claim.

Step 1: G is Gorenstein injective. Since R is a Gorenstein ring of dimension 1 and $E_R(\overline{R})$ is injective over R , this follows from [8, Theorem 4.1] or Lemma 2.7(b).

Step 2: $G_{(\mathfrak{q})} \cong \kappa(\mathfrak{q}) \neq 0$. By construction, we have $\overline{R}_{\mathfrak{q}} \cong \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$. Also, we have

$$E_R(\overline{R}) = E_R(R/\mathfrak{q}) \cong E_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{q})) \cong R_{\mathfrak{q}}$$

where the first isomorphism is standard, and the second isomorphism is from the fact that $R_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is artinian, local, and Gorenstein. The natural exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \overline{R} \rightarrow E_R(\overline{R}) \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.3.1)$$

then localizes to an exact sequence of the form

$$0 \rightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{q}) \rightarrow R_{\mathfrak{q}} \rightarrow G_{\mathfrak{q}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $R_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is artinian, local, and Gorenstein, this sequence must have the form

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Soc}(R_{\mathfrak{q}}) \rightarrow R_{\mathfrak{q}} \rightarrow G_{(\mathfrak{q})} \rightarrow 0.$$

The fact that the maximal ideal of $R_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is square-zero then implies that $G_{(\mathfrak{q})} \cong R_{\mathfrak{q}}/\mathfrak{q}R_{\mathfrak{q}} = \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$, as desired.

Step 3: $G_{(\mathfrak{m})} \cong E_{\overline{R}}(k) \neq 0$. Note that we have $G_{(\mathfrak{m})} \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}(G_{\mathfrak{m}}) = \Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}(G)$. Since $E_R(\overline{R})$ satisfies $t(\mathfrak{q})$ with $\mathfrak{q} \subsetneq \mathfrak{m}$, we have $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}(E_R(\overline{R})_{\mathfrak{m}}) = \Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}(E_R(\overline{R})) = 0$. Also, we have $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(G_{\mathfrak{m}}) = 0 = H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(E_R(\overline{R})_{\mathfrak{m}})$ for all $i \neq 0$ by Propositions 3.4 and 3.8. Thus, the long exact sequence in $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^i(-)$ associated to (5.3.1) explains the second isomorphism in the next sequence:

$$G_{(\mathfrak{m})} \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}(G) \cong H_{\mathfrak{m}}^1(\overline{R}) \cong H_{\overline{\mathfrak{m}}}^1(\overline{R}) \cong E_{\overline{R}}(k).$$

The third isomorphism follows from the standard independence-of-base-ring theorem for local cohomology, and the fourth isomorphism is from the fact that \overline{R} is a 1-dimensional local Gorenstein ring. This completes Step 3.

Step 4: $G \not\cong G_{(\mathfrak{m})} \oplus G_{(\mathfrak{q})}$. Note that Steps 3 and 4 imply, in particular, that $XG_{(\mathfrak{m})} = 0 = XG_{(\mathfrak{q})}$. Thus, it suffices to show that $XG \neq 0$. Suppose by way of contradiction that $XG = 0$. By definition of G , this implies that $XE_R(\overline{R}) \subseteq \overline{R}$. However, we have $XE_R(\overline{R}) = XE_{R_{\mathfrak{q}}}(\kappa(\mathfrak{q})) \cong \kappa(\mathfrak{q})$ since $R_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is an artinian, local, Gorenstein ring with square-zero maximal ideal $XR_{\mathfrak{q}} \neq 0$. Since \overline{R} is a 1-dimensional domain, it cannot contain a copy of its quotient field $\kappa(\mathfrak{q})$, contradicting the containment $XE_R(\overline{R}) \subseteq \overline{R}$. This completes Step 4.

Step 5: G is indecomposable. Suppose that $G \cong G' \oplus G''$ with $0 \neq G', G'' \subseteq G$. Since G is Gorenstein injective over R , so are G' and G'' . It follows that $G'_{(\mathfrak{m})} = \Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}(G') = G' \cap \Gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}(G) = G' \cap G_{(\mathfrak{m})}$, and similarly $G''_{(\mathfrak{m})} = G'' \cap G_{(\mathfrak{m})}$. Since the sum $G' + G''$ is direct, we have $G' \cap G'' = 0$; hence, the previous sentence implies

that $G'_{(\mathfrak{m})} \cap G''_{(\mathfrak{m})} = 0$, and furthermore that $G_{(\mathfrak{m})} = G'_{(\mathfrak{m})} + G''_{(\mathfrak{m})}$. Thus, we have $G_{(\mathfrak{m})} = G'_{(\mathfrak{m})} \oplus G''_{(\mathfrak{m})}$. Step 3 shows that $G_{(\mathfrak{m})}$ is indecomposable, so (by symmetry) we must have $G_{(\mathfrak{m})} = G'_{(\mathfrak{m})}$ and $G''_{(\mathfrak{m})} = 0$. Since we have assumed that $G'' \neq 0$, our filtration implies that $0 \neq G'' \cong G''_{(\mathfrak{q})}$.

The functoriality of our filtration yields the following commutative diagram with exact rows and columns:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & G''_{(\mathfrak{m})} & \longrightarrow & G'' & \longrightarrow & G''_{(\mathfrak{q})} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & G_{(\mathfrak{m})} & \longrightarrow & G & \longrightarrow & G_{(\mathfrak{q})} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & G'_{(\mathfrak{m})} & \longrightarrow & G' & \longrightarrow & G'_{(\mathfrak{q})} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0.
 \end{array}$$

The facts we have established above imply that this has the following form:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & G'' & \longrightarrow & G''_{(\mathfrak{q})} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & G_{(\mathfrak{m})} & \longrightarrow & G & \longrightarrow & \kappa(\mathfrak{q}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & G'_{(\mathfrak{m})} & \longrightarrow & G' & \longrightarrow & G'_{(\mathfrak{q})} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0.
 \end{array}$$

Since $G''_{(\mathfrak{q})}$ is a non-zero $R_{\mathfrak{q}}$ -module, and $\kappa(\mathfrak{q})$ is a simple $R_{\mathfrak{q}}$ -module, the map α must be surjective, so we have $G'_{(\mathfrak{q})} = 0$. Hence, our diagram has the next form:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & G'' & \longrightarrow & G''_{(\mathfrak{q})} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & G_{(\mathfrak{m})} & \longrightarrow & G & \longrightarrow & \kappa(\mathfrak{q}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & G'_{(\mathfrak{m})} & \longrightarrow & G' & \longrightarrow & 0 \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0.
 \end{array}$$

Thus, we conclude that $G' = G'_{(\mathfrak{m})} = G_{(\mathfrak{m})}$ and $G'' = G'_{(\mathfrak{q})} = G_{(\mathfrak{q})}$. It follows that the given direct sum decomposition then has the form $G \cong G_{(\mathfrak{m})} \oplus G_{(\mathfrak{q})}$, contradicting Step 4.

We end this section with a natural question.

Question 5.4. Given a Gorenstein injective R -module G , does there exist an isomorphism $G \cong \bigoplus_{\lambda} G_{\lambda}$ where each G_{λ} is indecomposable? (Note that, given such a decomposition, each G_{λ} is automatically Gorenstein injective.)

6. C -GORENSTEIN INJECTIVE RESULTS

In this section, we prove a C -Gorenstein injective version of Theorem A as well as Theorem B.

Assumption 6.1. We assume for this section that C is a semidualizing R -module.

Theorem 6.2. Let R be a d -dimensional Cohen-Macaulay ring with a dualizing module D . If G is a C -Gorenstein injective R -module, then G has a filtration

$$0 = G_{d+1} \subseteq G_d \subseteq \cdots \subseteq G_1 \subseteq G_0 = G$$

such that each submodule G_k and each quotient $G_k/G_{k+1} \cong \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{p})=k} G_{(\mathfrak{p})}$ is C -Gorenstein injective and each module $G_{(\mathfrak{p})} \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}(G_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is C -Gorenstein injective and satisfies $t(\mathfrak{p})$. Moreover, this filtration and the direct sum compositions of the factors are unique and functorial.

Proof. Set $S = R \ltimes C$. Since R is Cohen-Macaulay, the R -module C is locally maximal Cohen-Macaulay, so S is Cohen-Macaulay. Also, R is a homomorphic image of a finite-dimensional Gorenstein ring; since S is a module-finite R -algebra, S is also a homomorphic image of a finite-dimensional Gorenstein ring. Thus, S has a dualizing module. (It is straightforward to show that $\text{Hom}_R(C, D) \oplus D$ is dualizing for S , but we do not need this here; see [17].)

The R -module G is Gorenstein injective over S by Fact 2.6. Thus, Theorem 4.2 implies that G has a filtration

$$0 = G_{d+1} \subseteq G_d \subseteq \cdots \subseteq G_1 \subseteq G_0 = G$$

such that each submodule G_k and each quotient $G_k/G_{k+1} \cong \bigoplus_{\text{ht}(\mathfrak{q})=k} G_{(\mathfrak{q})}$ is Gorenstein injective over S and each module $G_{(\mathfrak{q})} \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}(G_{\mathfrak{q}})$ is Gorenstein injective over S and satisfies $t(\mathfrak{q})$. It follows that each submodule G_k , each quotient G_k/G_{k+1} , and each summand $G_{(\mathfrak{q})}$ is C -Gorenstein injective over R .

Note that the direct sum $0 \oplus C$ is an ideal of S with $(0 \oplus C)^2 = 0$. It follows that each prime $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Spec}(S)$ is of the form $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{p} \oplus C$ for a unique prime $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(R)$. Thus, given an R -module M , one has $M_{\mathfrak{q}} \cong M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}(M) = \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}(M)$; this implies that $G_{(\mathfrak{q})} \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}(G_{\mathfrak{q}}) \cong \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}(G_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong G_{(\mathfrak{p})}$. Also, from [23, Proposition 3.6] we have $\mathfrak{q} \in \text{supp}_S(G)$ if and only if $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{supp}_R(G)$. Thus, we have the desired filtration of G over R . The uniqueness and functoriality also follow from Theorem 4.2; alternately, apply the proof of [6, Theorem 3.1]. \square

Our proof of Theorem B from the introduction uses the following lemma.

Lemma 6.3. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D , and let \mathfrak{p} be a minimal prime of R . Assume that $C_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong D_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then each $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module T is C -Gorenstein injective over R .*

Proof. Claim 1: The module T is $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -Gorenstein injective over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. By definition, the Bass class $\mathcal{B}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(R_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \mathcal{B}_{\text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(D_{\mathfrak{p}}, D_{\mathfrak{p}})}(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$ contains all R -modules, including T . From Fact 2.9, this implies that T has finite $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -Gorenstein injective dimension over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Since $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is artinian, this implies that $D_{\mathfrak{p}}\text{-Gid}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(T) \leq \dim(R) = 0$ by Lemma 2.7(a). This establishes Claim 1.

Claim 2: One has $T \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{Hom}_R(C, D)}(R)$. By definition again, we have $T \in \mathcal{B}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$. From the isomorphism $C_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong D_{\mathfrak{p}}$, since $C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is semidualizing over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, there are isomorphisms

$$R_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(C_{\mathfrak{p}}, C_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(C_{\mathfrak{p}}, D_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong \text{Hom}_R(C, D)_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

so $T \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{Hom}_R(C, D)_{\mathfrak{p}}}(R_{\mathfrak{p}})$. Thus, we have $T \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{Hom}_R(C, D)}(R)$ by [4, Proposition 5.3(b)]. This establishes Claim 2.

Now we conclude our proof. Claim 2 implies that T is in $\mathcal{B}_{\text{Hom}_R(C, D)}(R)$, so $C\text{-Gid}_R(T) < \infty$ by Fact 2.9. Because of the isomorphism $C_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong D_{\mathfrak{p}}$, Claim 1 tells us that T is $C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -Gorenstein injective over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Consider the left half of a complete $I_{C_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ -resolution of T over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Truncating this yields an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(C_{\mathfrak{p}}, I_{d-1}) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{R_{\mathfrak{p}}}(C_{\mathfrak{p}}, I_0) \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$$

where $d = \dim(R)$ and each module I_j is injective over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. (If $d = 0$, then we have $V = T$.) Hom-tensor adjointness implies that this sequence has the following form:

$$0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(C, I_{d-1}) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(C, I_0) \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is flat over R and I_j is injective over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, each I_j is also injective over R . Example 2.5 implies that each module $\text{Hom}_R(C, I_j)$ is C -Gorenstein injective over R . We conclude that T is C -Gorenstein injective over R , by Lemma 2.7(b). \square

The next result shows that certain classes of C -Gorenstein injective R -modules are closed under tensor products in our setting. Recall that C is *generically dualizing* if the localization $C_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is dualizing over $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for each minimal prime \mathfrak{p} of R .

Theorem 6.4. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D , and let C be a semidualizing R -module. Assume that C is generically dualizing. If G and H are C -Gorenstein injective R -modules, then $G \otimes_R H$ is also C -Gorenstein injective.*

Proof. Using Lemma 2.15 and Theorem 6.2 as in the proof of [6, Theorem 4.1], we assume without loss of generality that there is a prime $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R)$ such that G and H both satisfy $t(\mathfrak{p})$. Moreover, by Lemma 3.1, we assume without loss of generality that \mathfrak{p} is a minimal prime of R . It follows that G and H are $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -modules. By assumption, we have $C_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong D_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Thus, Lemma 6.3 implies that $G \otimes_R H$ is C -Gorenstein injective over R , as desired. \square

Here is Theorem B from the introduction.

Theorem 6.5. *Let R be Cohen-Macaulay with a dualizing module D . Assume that R is generically Gorenstein. If G and H are Gorenstein injective R -modules, then $G \otimes_R H$ is also Gorenstein injective.*

Proof. This is the special case $C = R$ of Theorem 6.4. \square

Remark 6.6. The preceding two results generalize [6, Theorem 4.1]. However, our results are fundamentally different, as follows. In [6, Theorem 4.1], the ring R is Gorenstein, so every R -module has finite Gorenstein injective dimension. Hence, the point of [6, Theorem 4.1] is not that the tensor product $G \otimes_R H$ has finite Gorenstein injective dimension, but that it has Gorenstein injective dimension 0. On the other hand, in our setting, not every module has finite (C) -Gorenstein injective dimension. (See, e.g., the Example 5.1.)

Remark 6.7. It is natural to ask whether the results of this paper hold in a more general setting, e.g., if R is only assumed to have a dualizing complex. However, without some assumptions, the methods of proof in this paper break down quickly. For instance, over the ring $R := k[[X, Y]]/(X^2, XY)$, the injective module $E := E_R(k)$ satisfies $E \otimes_R E \cong k \neq 0$; contrast this with Lemma 3.1.

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